





## INTIMATIONS

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [628]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden. Apply to SECRETARY, CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 30, Bonham Road. [643]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Observatory Villas with Tennis Court. Apply to ABBATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road. [619]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

A HACIENDA WEST, 73, THE PARK, from Middle May to the end of August. Apply to W. MURRAY SCOTT. [606]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Second Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Reasonable rent. Apply to THE UNION TRADING Co., 5, Queen's Buildings. [674]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, REUTER, BROCKELMAN & Co. [672]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November. Apply to DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON. [690]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, 4 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Road, Wanhsai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. STEVENSON, Care of DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON. [692]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. THREE ROOMED FLATS in Huxley's Buildings, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings. [277]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road. No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, GODOWN 8, at Wanhsai. Nos. 1, 2 and 7, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [32]

## COMPANY MEETING.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The 35th ordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, Pedder Street, last night yesterday, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman) presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, and C. S. Gubbay (Consulting Committee), Messrs. D. V. Stevenson, C. K. Haxton, C. W. Beswick, A. C. Davidson, J. T. Douglas, Ho Fook, Ho Kow Tong, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Kwong, Chiu Siu Nam, A. F. Arculli, Chan San, Ho Lung, Ho Shai Kit, Lo Man Kam, Ho Lu, and the Secretary (Mr. L. N. Lee). The notice convening the meeting was read, after which

The CHAIRMAN said:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I will therefore, with your permission, take them as read. The figures disclosed show, I am glad to say, a very successful result, the best, in fact, that I think the office has ever presented. You will recollect a year ago when we met I pointed out that if the year 1914 resulted in the favourable outcome which the figures at that date promised, shareholders would find little to complain of when the time came for dealing with the closed year. This forecast finds its fulfilment in an increase in the dividend of 83 per cent, making the distribution in respect of the year 1914 82½ per cent, which is the highest dividend that we have ever paid, and will, I am sure, be as gratifying to shareholders as it is to the General Agents and Consulting Committee in being able to recommend it.

Out of the balance of the surplus, as shown in the Report, we are bringing the Sterling Reserve Fund up to the round sum of £180,000 by the appropriation of £20,000; to the Reinsurance Fund we propose to add \$293,019.00, which will bring that Fund up to just over \$900,000; and we think it a prudent measure to make a large appropriation than usual to underwriting suspense account, so that that liquid account may stand at a figure of unusual strength, and we therefore make a transfer to this fund of \$400,000, the year then being finally closed.

It will be noticed on turning to the figures for 1915 that the premium income shows a large increase as compared with that of the preceding year, and this, of course, is largely attributable to war risk premiums.

The result of our participation in this hazardous and anxious class of business has, I am glad to say, proved favourable, and it is gratifying to the management to feel that this Office, so far as lay within its power, has assisted in carrying on the overseas trade of the Empire in this time of unexampled problems and difficulties. I am glad to say that the hope I expressed at our last annual meeting that the time was shortly coming when British commercial enterprises of every description would join together in declining to have trade relations, so long as the war lasted, with the German people has now become an accomplished fact, and the lead which we took at that time in cutting adrift our German connections, whether in the form of agencies or consignments, is now required by law.

I will not venture upon a forecast of when the war is to be concluded, though we all cherish the hope that that may take place before we next meet. Its existence of course has greatly added to the responsibility of management of a company such as this, and I take this opportunity of recording the appreciation of your Consulting Committee of the work of those connected with the Office which has been crowned with so successful a result.

Our investments all appear in the balance sheet at the market rate ruling on the 31st December, 1915, and any loss which may have taken place since their original purchase has been written off. Our gold investments, you will see, are considerably larger than a year ago. Since the closing of the accounts the Office has purchased another £50,000 of War Bonds issued by the British Government or the Colonies, and we now have invested in that way some £140,000, and an opportunity offers, we propose adding to that so that the Office can in the way also do its part in the great struggle. You will see that your Consulting Committee has been augmented by the addition of the name of Sir Robert Ho Tung, whose election you will have an opportunity of confirming very shortly.

I do not think there is any other matter arising out of the figures which calls for special comment by me, but after the resolution which I am now about to propose has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any question arising out of it which shareholders may wish to put.

## I now propose:—

That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1914 of 87 per cent, and an interim dividend in respect of the year 1915 of 81½ per cent, the addition of £23,000 to the sterling reserve fund; of \$400,000 to the underwriting suspense account; and of \$293,019.00 to the reinsurance fund, be adopted and passed.

Mr. D. V. STEVENSON, in seconding, said:—I rise with much pleasure to second the resolution which you have just heard proposed. The report and accounts show work well done, and shareholders, I feel sure, must be more than satisfied when they consider the figures with which the Chairman has just dealt. It is always, of course, pleasant to receive a larger dividend, but especially is this the case when we feel that the power to pay it is so well within the resources of the Company, as is the case here. The war gives rise to problems which none can foresee, and the carefully reasoned calculations of to-day may be upset to-morrow by circumstances wholly beyond human power to discern. In these conditions we can have nothing but approval of the policy to build up the Company's various funds so that the future can be faced with equanimity. I should like to add my tribute of praise to the energies of the General Agents, Consulting Committee, Agents, Secretary, and staff for what they have accomplished in our interests. (Applause.)

There were no questions, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Consulting Committee (Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. E. Shelling, Messrs. D. W. Craddock, H. P. White, F. Maitland, and C. S. Gubbay) were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. C. W. Beswick, seconded by Mr. J. T. Douglas.

On the motion of Mr. HAXTON, seconded by Mr. LO CHEUNG SHIU, the Auditors (Messrs. A. R. Lowe and H. Percy Smith) were re-appointed for the ensuing financial year, at a remuneration of \$500 each per annum.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of this meeting. I think you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning, and may be obtained on application.

## EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting followed, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale presiding.

The CHAIRMAN said:—The reason for this extraordinary general meeting being held has been explained in the notice which has been sent to every shareholder. It is thought by your Consulting Committee and the General Agents that the time has arrived when the Office should now acquire such further powers as are possessed by nearly all its competitors. I do not think that I need elaborate this point. It is obviously a disadvantage not to be able to transact, if thought desirable, so wide a class of business as is embraced by other enterprises similar to our own, and it is therefore our intention to apply to the Courts for an alteration in the Memorandum of the Company which will achieve our object. I now propose:—

(1.)—That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association, "with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the 'Print signed by the Chairman of this Meeting for the purposes of 'identification'."

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN—As stated at the ordinary general meeting, which has just been concluded, the Consulting Committee has been increased to eight, and in view of this the present Article dealing with their remuneration requires amendment. It is therefore proposed that the remuneration shall, in future, be such figure as may be determined at a general meeting, and when a confirmatory general meeting has passed this resolution, a further resolution will be proposed fixing the remuneration of the Consulting Committee at \$8,000 per annum. I now propose:—

(2.)—That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—  
"That the following Article shall be substituted for Article 94, namely:—  
"94.—The Members of the Company shall be paid out of the funds of the Company such remuneration as may be or have been determined at any time by any General Meeting of the Company and such remuneration is altered by any subsequent General Meeting of the Company. Such sum shall be divisible amongst the members of the Company in such proportions as the Committee or a majority thereof shall determine."

Mr. HO FOOK seconded, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN announced that a confirmatory meeting would be held on Friday, 19th May, at noon.

CAPTURING ENEMY TRADE.  
RUSSIAN OVERTURES TO INDIA AND CEYLON.

Russian merchants are endeavouring to eliminate the German middleman in their dealings with India and Ceylon, and are taking steps to encourage direct trading. A proof of the feeling prevalent in Russia on this subject is afforded by a communication from Moscow, which has been transmitted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce by the officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. The merchants of Moscow intend to open direct commercial relationship with exporters in India, eliminating the German middleman who hitherto on the trade before the war. With this object an organization of Russian merchants and manufacturers invites Indian exporters to send samples, terms, and prices of their commodities; and, in return, offers to furnish all possible information from Moscow.

A few months ago, the Russian Vice-Consulate in Colombo received a letter from the Chambers of Export in Petrograd asking the Indian and Ceylon merchants to communicate with the Chamber direct, and M. Denisoff, the President of the Chamber, passed through Colombo after visiting India en route for Australia in the course of a tour round the world to collect information about the establishment of direct trade between Russia and the British Empire.

Mr. B. P. Kadoutzeff said the trade between India and Ceylon, on this side, and Russia, on the other was in times gone by conducted chiefly through German firms who acted as middlemen. For instance, Russia imported about 10,000 tons of rubber annually, and of this large quantity only about 300,000 lbs. were imported directly from Ceylon. Russia undoubtedly purchased more rubber from Ceylon, but that came through German middlemen chiefly from Hamburg.

Mr. Kadoutzeff next mentioned copra. Russia imported about 80,000 tons yearly from Ceylon and Singapore. About half that quantity went direct; the remainder was bought by Russia from Hamburg. "It will be seen," said Mr. Kadoutzeff, "that Germany was not buying so much copra in Ceylon for her own consumption, but for Russia as well." In this connection it is interesting to note that Ceylon, during the period January 1st to February 7th of the present year exported 7,000 cwt. of copra to Russia. During the corresponding period of last year, the exports were 44,000 cwt. Mr. Kadoutzeff next mentioned that Russia imported about 1,000 tons of cocoa. Ceylon exported none to Russia, the whole quantity being obtained through German channels in Hamburg and Bremen. With regard to jute it was the same: all Russia's requirements were secured from Hamburg and Bremen. "The figures," Mr. Kadoutzeff concluded, "should conclusively prove to India and Ceylon merchants that trade with Russia can be greatly increased if the Colombo merchants will make arrangements to deal direct with Russia."

## THE BRITISH BAN ON LUXURIES.

## REPRESENTATION BY YOKOHAMA EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Yokohama Exporters' Association has laid before the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Agriculture and Commerce a representation against the veto placed by Great Britain on the importation of "luxuries." The gist of the representations reads as follows:—

The total value of Britain's imports is roughly estimated at ¥6,000,000,000, of which Japanese goods valued at some ¥1,600,000,000 are expected to be banned under the new veto. This figure may seem very insignificant to the British authorities, but nevertheless it is destined to deal a heavy blow to Japan's trade. America, France and Japan are the largest exporters to Great Britain. In 1915 America stood first on the list, France being next, and Japan third. The veto recently issued affects Japanese goods more than the American and French goods. "Traders are the direct sufferers from the veto, but the effect will be gradually felt by manufacturers. There is nothing blamable in the action of British traders refusing imported goods as a matter of self-defence in view of the ravaging destruction of the present hostilities, but it is very desirable from a trade point of view that the Government should take care to confine the veto to the proper limit and take into due consideration the mutual interests of those affected."

The most urgent question which we recommend to your immediate attention is to devise some proper method, to relieve the exporters concerned, who will suffer serious loss on account of the fact that the very transactions that are actually concluded between the Japanese and British merchants are rendered null and void by the veto in question. We note that the British Government has made exceptions in behalf of those goods which had been shipped on or before March 24th and those for which payment had been effected before the above date but these few exceptions are scarcely sufficient to relieve the situation. The merchants who have long been engaged in Anglo-Japanese trade, and been mutually trusted, have been in the habit of placing or undertaking orders by means of a single telegram. In fact, without such mutual confidence the development of business would be out of the question. The above-mentioned exceptions provided by the British Government, therefore, have set this commercial usage at naught, and the veto inflicts serious loss on traders concerned, by rendering null and void the contracts entered into in the past. Moreover, owing to the shortage of shipping since the outbreak of the war, a large quantity of goods are lying in warehouses awaiting shipment, and in case these goods are refused admission, simply because they were not shipped on or before the specified date, it will not be paid for at that time, serious loss will be caused to the owners. We sincerely desire you to approach the British Government with a view to seeking the withdrawal of the veto.

## JAPANESE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

## PREPARING TO COMPETE IN WORLD'S MARKETS.

The general trend of the situation in cotton trade, says the Japan Mail, has enabled the cotton spinners to pursue their extension plans with more confidence, and in the case of the more irresolute, to help establishing their plans for extension definitely.

Some sections of capitalists also have been lured out by the good expansion witnessed in the export trade to try their hand at this department of industry, and there are a goodly number of new schemes being launched in the East.

A drawback in this state of new animation in the line is an apparent tendency to succumb to China, where once the spinners tried to establish mills with the double object of escaping heavy taxes at the ports and of employing cheap Chinese cotton gathered from producers direct, though the Mitsui Company and the Naigai Cotton Company remain at Shanghai and Tsingtao respectively tenaciously adhering to their original plans. Some of the Japanese spinning companies which have mills along the Yangtze river have already sold their plants to Chinese business men, who are eager to set up in business on their own account. Apparently they have been much disappointed with the confused taxation system of China, which provides for the assessment of taxes twice or thrice at provincial borders, and practically offsets the advantage of having their mills in China.

According to the results of investigation by a highly reliable institution, 560,000 spindles are to be added by the domestic mills to the plants they run, in addition to 80,000 spindles to be installed at their mills by the newly-established companies. Looms are also to be installed additionally by the spinning companies in view of the rapid extension of the market overseas, the estimate for the additional looms reaching 1,781.

Nearly all of these extension plans have been drawn on the strength of the recent increase in the demand for intermediate or finer counts, and therefore the spindles added are nearly all installed for the production of those qualities.

At present the import of the equipments ordered from abroad is not going on so smoothly as was anticipated, and the installation of the additional spindles and looms is likely to be delayed to some extent, but by the end of the present year some of them at least, can be completely installed and put into operation. Even the most recent orders placed will be due here in the course of next year at the latest. Thus at the end of next year the production of cotton tissues, yarns, and other goods in Japan will see an enormous advance.

Then the total number of spindles worked to the fullest producing capacity will come up to 8,400,000 spindles, against 5,810,000 spindles run at present, while the looms actually in operation will be brought up to 32,000 against 30,070 at present. The total production also will then reach 150,000 bales a month against 105,500 bales at present, thus making Japan one of the principal cotton goods suppliers of the world.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

## LEAVE.

1.—Lieut. A. B. Raworth is granted leave of absence from the Colony from 9th instant to 9th October, 1916.

## PARADES.

2.—Parades for Thursday, 4th inst. 5.30 p.m.—Scouts Co. No. 4 Section—Squad drill at Headquarters. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co.)—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt.-Major Higby. 5.45 p.m.—Signalling Section "A" Class parade at Headquarters for Command Signalling practice. The Artillery Battery will parade for standing gun drill at Gun Club Hill on Friday, 5th inst. at 5.30 p.m.

## DETAIL.

3.—On duty to-night—Civil Servants Co. Next for duty—H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer until 5th inst.—Lieut. Ross.

A. F. CRITCHFIELD, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES.

Thursday, May 4th—Sections 7 and 8 at 7. Section 3 and 4 at 7.45 p.m. Friday, May 5th—Parade of all ranks including Patrolmen (but excluding Sections 13 and 14; Recruits and Harbour Patrols) at Queen's Statue, Chater Road, at 5.45 p.m. White Uniform with helmets.

## ISSUE OF RIFLES.

Sections 11 and 12 will attend in mufti at the Armoury at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 4th, for the re-issue of rifles.

## MAXIM GUNNERS.

Attend in Uniform at Central Station at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 4th.

## ORCHESTRA PRACTICE.

Monday, May 8th and Thursday, May 11th, at 6.30 p.m. sharp.

## DISMISSAL.

P.O. R32 Pui Chi Lun is summarily dismissed from the Force.

## PROMOTION.

The Hon. G.S.P. has sanctioned the promotion of Crown Sergeant A. H. Hewitt to the rank of Inspector. This officer will take charge of the Reserve Water Police and Emergency Call Arrangements.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

## BEER!



ASAHI!



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## SOLE AGENTS:

## MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

## HONGKONG.

## ICE HOUSE STREET. TEL. 230-155.

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and seconded by Mr. F. N. ...  
His Excellency then presented the prizes which were won by the Union sports on Saturday last. The Ho Kwong C. which was competed for by all the hostel in the University, was won by Trison Hall, and the Vice-Chancellor's for the greatest aggregate of points, won by A. J. Kew, a first year student, a most praiseworthy achievement which is remembered that over 50 students competed. The other prizes were won as follows—400 yards—1. A. J. Kew; 2. A. Rijnahm; 220 yards—1. Kew; 2. W. tins. 400 yards—1. Gittins; 2. Chan Ching. Half-mile—1. Gittins; 2. Shui Ching. Mile—1. Chan Shui C. 2. C. O. Dadsberg. Half-mile relay Morrison Hall. Throwing the weight Thung Siang Sues; 2. G. Hall. jump—1. Kew; 2. Gittins. Long jump

Subsequently the Governor was over the new building by the Chairman of the Union, after which those present entertained to tea.

During the afternoon also, several of tennis were played between the graduates and several well-known players, including Green, Nisbet, Rev. Cooper-Hunt, Kent and Phoenix, while the visitors scored the majority of points. Ng Sze Kwong also took the games.

Among those present during the noon, in addition to H.E. the Governor were Hon. Mr. Claud S. Swenson, Secretary, Rear-Admiral, Australia, Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Sir Eliot, Major-General Vint, Rev. Copley Moyle, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Fane, etc.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General in Hongkong from the Manila Observatory:

5:30 p.m. Manila  
Typhoon in about 126 degrees East and 11 degrees Lat. N., moving West.

"The position they will try to occupy will be the Pinsk marshes, which lend themselves splendidly to such operations. The region between Dvinsk and the marshes together with Volhynia and Galicia, will be the scenes of intense fighting."

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

100-443687-100



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LUN SHING HOTEL CO., LTD.  
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance of 1911 that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the LUN SHING HOTEL CO., LTD., will be held at the Premises of the Company, Nos. 12 and 13, Yu On Terrace, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 3rd day of May, 1916.  
CHEUNG KUPP,  
Liquidator. [637]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at 11.30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May, 1916, both days inclusive.  
The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,  
W. G. DARRY,  
General Manager. [638]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

WE beg to inform the Public that the Company's Telephone Numbers have been changed TO-DAY from 246 and 1289 to 744 and 745.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1916. [633]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.  
REDUCTION IN PRICE.

FROM 1st May, 1916, the Price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be Reduced to 20 cents per unit.

Discounts will remain as before.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [644]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have This Day REMOVED my Office to No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central (1st Floor).

OTTO KONG SING,  
Solicitor.  
Dated the 30th day of April, 1916. [634]

## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have This Day established myself as a Stock and Share Broker, and will carry on Business on my own account at this address.  
K. M. RAYMOND.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [645]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between GEOFFREY CHARLES MOXON, JOHN WILLIAM TAYLOR, and EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND, carrying on Business at Victoria, Hongkong, as SHARE BROKERS under the style or Firm of MOXON & TAYLOR, has been dissolved by the effluxion of time as from the 30th April, 1916, so far as concerns the said EDWARD MAURICE RAYMOND, who has retired from the said Firm. The said GEOFFREY CHARLES MOXON and JOHN WILLIAM TAYLOR will continue to carry on the said Business in Partnership under the same style or Firm of MOXON & TAYLOR.

G. C. MOXON,  
J. W. TAYLOR,  
E. M. RAYMOND.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [646]

## WANTED.

JUNIOR EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Local Shipping Office, Previous experience desirable but not essential.

Apply in writing to—  
"SHIPPING,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1916. [636]

## WANTED.

By a Firm of Exporters, a competent ASSISTANT (Britisher) for Canton, must have had some previous experience and be able to speak Chinese.

Apply stating references to—  
"D. C. H.,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [637]

## WANTED by 27th inst.

AN EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week.

Apply to—  
CHIEF ENGINEER,  
H.M. Dockyard,  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1916. [632]

## FOR SALE.

JUNK Yacht "FLORA."  
For particulars apply to—  
REAR-ADMIRAL ANSTRUTHER.  
[641]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND OF \$7.00 and BONUS of \$2.00 per Share declared at the Forty-seventh Meeting of Shareholders held This Day will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1916.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. PEMBERTON,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [634]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Commaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 6th day of May, 1916, at Noon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed as an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of April, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"

Dated this 18th day of April, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager. [633]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st May to the 20th May, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1916. [630]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1916, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th May to the 20th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [640]

5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 28th March till 5th May inclusive.

The Price of issue is 85%.  
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager,  
Russo-Asiatic Bank,  
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of NATHANIEL JOSEPH EDE, late of "OAKHURST," NETLEY ABBEY in the County of Hants, England deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The Probates Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 12th day of May, 1916.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to ERNEST HOOVER, Esq., No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the Administrator of the above Estate, by the above date.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1916.  
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors for the Administrator,  
5, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [630]

## INTIMATIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES situate at HUNG HOM, in the Colony of Hongkong, and being KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83 and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178, to be sold

## IN ONE LOT

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 4th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock p.m., by MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—  
All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at HUNG HOM in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office respectively as KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 83 and KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1178. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 contains an area of 129,800 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 16th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 11th day of October, 1906, and made between His late Majesty King Edward VII. of the one part and DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the covenants therein reserved and contained.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178 is situate on the North-west side of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83 and contains an area of 2,072 SQUARE FEET and is held for the term of 75 years from the 16th May, 1904 (renewable for another term of 75 years), created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 19th April, 1911, and made between His Majesty King George V. of the one part and the said DONALD MACDONALD and JOHN WILKIE of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

Crown Rent of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 83—\$1,284 per annum.

Crown Rent of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1178—\$248 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had from:—  
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBON,  
1, Des Vaux Road Central.

MR. LEO D'ALMADA E. CASTRO,  
Old Supreme Court Building,  
Vendors' Solicitors,  
and also from  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [614]

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

THE HUMPHREY BISHOP AND LONDON STAR COY.

Present a

CONCERT-REVUE

INCLUDING

THE FAMOUS WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.

Direct from the London Palladium.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

PRICES AS USUAL.

OPENING NIGHT: MAY 9th.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1916. [654]

NOW ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC., FOR THE YEAR 1916.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE and LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,750 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the War.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the

English Mail; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

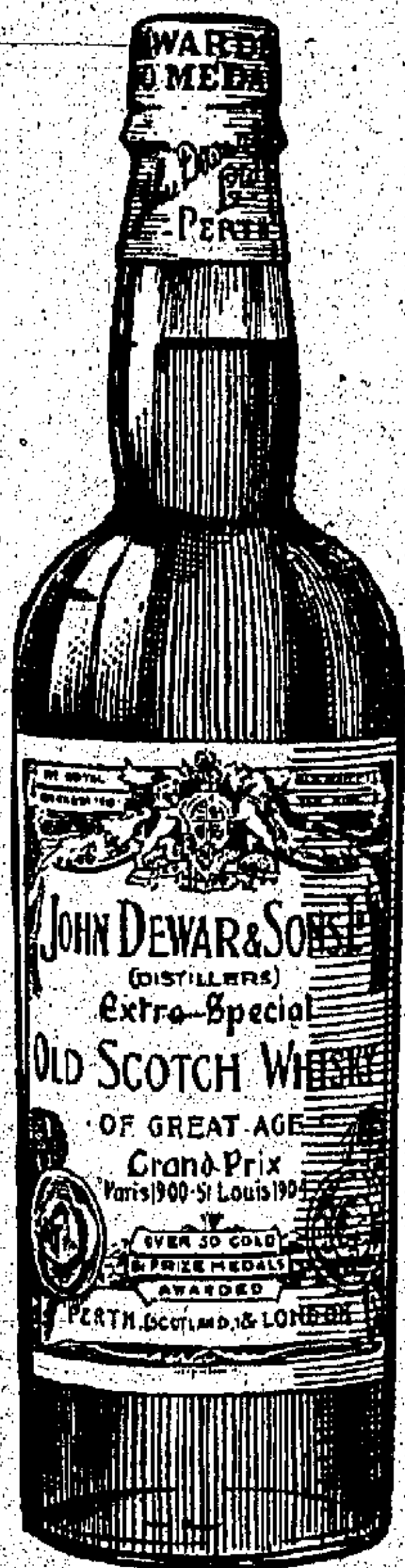
FROM 1874 TO 1908.

PRICE ..... \$1 CASE.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office and Local Bookellers.

## INTIMATION

DEWAR'S



SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.  
BANNERMAN.—On April 30th, in London, SARA ELEANOR LONITA, wife of G. H. M. BANNERMAN. [656]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4th May, 1916

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN CHINA.

We have before commented on the lack of reality in China's educational reforms, and particularly on the fact that years after education on modern lines was supposed to have been enforced there were still to be found thousands of small private schools in which pupils were being taught to recite the classics in the old-fashioned way that had been in vogue for centuries.

It would be surprising if it had been otherwise—these establishments had been all swept away automatically on the promulgation of the Edict introducing the new system. The new spirit in China is, however, indifferent of anything resembling gradual transition and the educational authorities look upon the continued existence of these "hedge-schools" as a serious blot on the system that they have designed.

This view would certainly be justified if the educational system, with its State-controlled, State-inspected, schools, official curricula, and so on, could be said to have been set up throughout the land, but that is far from being the case. It is only in, comparatively, a few large centres that the system has been set up in its entirety, and that is really as much as could be looked for in the initial stages, but, apparently, the educational authorities have decided that if they cannot have schools after the official pattern it will be better to have none at all, for we read that an one district of Chekiang 400 of the old-style schools have been compelled to close, and that any one conducting a school on these lines will be fined \$100.

The zeal for an efficient system of education would be highly commendable but for the fact that it is not, in China's present state of development, practicable. It is easy to say that no unqualified person will be allowed to conduct a school, but where are we to find the qualified teachers necessary for the schools in every city, town, and village of China? It is no doubt an excellent thing that the rising generation should be taught arithmetic, drawing, and drill, but if there is no one available to instruct them in these subjects it is not better that they should be making at least some effort to learn to read and write their own language, even though it be by shouting out the classics at the top of their voice? The incident is a striking illustration of the present state of China—an eagerness to accomplish reforms automatically, an impatience of delay, compromise, or gradual transition, and great haste to pull down the old without considering what there is to put up in its place. We are under no delusion as to the merits of the old-fashioned schools; we know they made no attempt to educate, in the strict meaning of the word; we are certain that it will be a great step in the progress of China when she is able to sweep them all away.

But in the vast majority of cases the choice will not lie between an old-style school and a modern one; it will be between one of the old type and none at all. In these old schools it may be that 90 per cent. of the pupils' time and labour was wasted, but, none the less, there was a chance that he would acquire the arts of reading and writing, and it will not help him much to tell him that he could achieve ten times as much in a modern school if there is no modern school for him to go to. We hope that some day every village in China will have its own elementary school efficiently conducted on modern lines, but before that can take place there has to be created a supply of teachers competent for the purpose, and that will take some years yet. Schools conducted on modern lines are much more costly, too, and we doubt whether the establishment of such a school in every village would not prove too expensive an undertaking for China at present. But until this has been done it is foolish to talk about making a clean sweep of the old schools and levying a fine of \$100 on any one found conducting one. It would be a far more practical proceeding for the officials to recognize that, until the new schools are in being, the old ones are better than nothing, and to endeavour to raise their general standard. This could be done by means of licensing and concentration.

Most of the old "hedge-schools" had only a dozen or so pupils; if half-a-dozen, or more of these schools, according to the size of the district, were compelled to amalgamate, control would be much easier. The licence would then be a useful weapon for keeping the school up to the mark and for ensuring that the best of the old-time teachers were engaged. It would probably be possible by the same means gradually to transform the old-style school into a modern one, but for that patience would be necessary. Patience, however, is the great quality in which present-day China is lacking, but she will have to learn that *natura non facit saltum* applies also to the political and educational development of nations.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

A meeting of creditors of the Lun Shing Hotel Co., Ltd., has been called for Wednesday, May 17th at 3 p.m.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office, St. George's Building, on Monday, May 22nd, at 11.30 a.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$200 of the funds of the Hospitals from J. Reid.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Edwin Lionel Sim, youngest son of Mrs. J. Keith Sim, "The Chestnuts," Kempston, near Bedford, and accountant of The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Hongkong, and Miss Gertrude Agnes Mary Aitkin, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. Nairn Aitkin, en route for Hongkong per str. *Katori Maru*.

Harbour Works in Formosa.

Harbour improvement works which were begun at Naha, Loochoo Island, nine years ago have been completed, and recently a celebration was held there to mark the event. Many Government officials from Tokyo and various parts of Kyushu attended the ceremony.

The principal feature of the works is a pier which can accommodate several 1,500-ton steamers. The cost was Y.820,000, of which the Government contributed Y.790,000.

An improved steamship service has been inaugurated by the Osaka Kisen Kaisha, with a State subsidy of Yen 40,000. Six voyages will be made monthly by 1,500-ton steamers.

## CHARGE AGAINST A CHINESE CENSOR.

## DETAINING LETTERS.

Chung Yat Sang, a Chinese postal censor, employed by the Hongkong Government, was charged at the Magistracy before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, with detaining certain Chinese letters.

Defendant, did not appear, and was represented by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who said he did not know why his client was not in Court. Arrangements had been made for the attendance of his witnesses, and he had seen the man the previous day and taken his statement. Defendant was released from gaol on Saturday, he (Mr. Gardiner) having paid the \$500 bail. Defendant certainly knew he had to attend that afternoon. He might have been prevented by illness or he might have "skipped" it. If his work adjourned the case until the following day he would endeavour to get into communication with the man.

Mr. Orme said the greater part of the effective staff of the Post Office had come up to Court, and unless the Magistrate had a very good reason he hoped he would not pave the way for irregularities. Another difficulty was found in regard to the letters. As long as the case was held up, they would also be held up, and probably they were of some importance to the people to whom they were addressed.

The case was adjourned.

## WEST RIVER COLLISION ACTION.

The Admiralty action was resumed before the Chief Justice and Commander Beckwith, R.N. (Nautical Assessor), yesterday, in which the Shui On Steamship Co. claim \$100,000 from the Standard Oil Company for damages caused to their West River boat the *Shui On* as the result of a collision with the Standard Oil lighter *Euth*.

The Chief Justice said he could not help thinking there was some mistake in the evidence concerning the conveying of the *Shui On*. He would like to recall Captain McKechnie and read over to him the evidence of Mr. Driscoll. There was really a direct conflict of evidence on a most serious point. He wanted to be satisfied whether the plaintiff's evidence on the point was *bona fide* or not.

Mr. Pettor said that the pilots claimed that they had been there the whole fine and they flatly deny that they were ever conveyed over this portion.

His lordship (to Mr. Alabaster)—Your position is that the course you took on this night was the proper and usual course. The answer of the witnesses of the other side was that they had conveyed the steamer, and it took quite a different course. I should like to see the Captain and hear what he has to say.

Mr. Archibald Fothergill, master mariner, with an extra master's certificate, said he was employed in the Construction Department of the Standard Oil Company. He arrived on the scene on the evening after the accident occurred. On the following morning he tried to approach the wreck on the *Comet*, but touched ground 100 feet astern of the wreck. The *Comet* drew about 7 feet. He took soundings on both sides of the *Ruth* as close in as he could get, and got an even 8 feet. Witness went into detail to explain the difference between his figures and those arrived at by Captain Arthur, and to show that the latter was wrong.

The hearing was adjourned.

## VETERAN'S CLUB ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDS OF THE RECENT CHILDREN'S PERFORMANCE.

The net proceeds of the recent children's performance at the Peak in aid of the funds of the Veteran's Club amounted to \$1,189.89. To this has been added a sum of \$25 previously received from an anonymous contributor, making a total of \$1,214.89. A draft for £139 9s. 7d., the equivalent of this sum at Ex. 2-2 11-16, plus stamp, has been sent to Major Arthur Haggard, Chairman of the Association, who, in writing to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of subscriptions amounting to £280 forwarded from Hongkong on February 18th, points out that, should the sum already received be increased to £100, it will enable the Club, when the new premises are open, to have a bedroom as the "Hongkong" bedroom, dedicated in any way which may be desired. He adds: "The sum subscribed will be of very material assistance to us in keeping this Institution going until the termination of hostilities and thereby towards the endowment of the Institution on a permanent and adequate scale for the benefit of those of our sons of Empire now fighting for us who survive and of those who come after them."



# THE WAR.

## IRISH REBELS SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

### FRENCH AERIAL SUPERIORITY.

#### RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

##### FATE OF VON DER GOLTZ.

##### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FRENCH AERIAL SUPERIORITY AT VERDUN.

#### THIRTY-ONE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, May 2nd.  
2.10 a.m.

A communiqué reports mine fighting in Argonne, in the region of Fille Mort. Our positions left of the Meuse, in the region of Verdun, have been violently bombarded.

Artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse was concentrated on Pepper Hill and Douaumont.

During April, French battleplanes were particularly active in the region of Verdun and brought down thirty-one enemy aircraft. Six of our aircraft were shot down, a similar number of enemy machines at Periot.

#### SEVEN AIR FIGHTS.

#### GUNNERS AND MINERS BUSY.

LONDON, May 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy last night exploded a mine at Carey, damaging our front trenches, but the infantry did not attack.

We repulsed a bombing attack south of Loos and we blew up a counter-mine near Roelincourt against hostile miners.

Our artillery seriously damaged hostile works near Angrev.

The artillery is active in the Ypres region.

There were seven air fights yesterday; two German machines were brought down.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

#### SUCCESSES AGAINST GERMANS AND TURKS.

PETROGRAD, May 2nd.

The features of a communiqué are that the Germans vainly attempted to debouch from their trenches south-west of Lake Narotch, in the face of our fire, and that on a front in the direction of Dier Bakir, the Cossacks vigorously drove the enemy westward. On the front in the direction of Bagdad, we hurled back an important force westward, capturing a portion of the artillery, and many ammunition waggons.

#### THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, May 1st.

It is officially announced that the situation in the Sollum district in Egypt is rapidly returning to normal. We have occupied Moghara, and are making continual aerial raids from Kharga on the Dakhla. A small body of the enemy is still occupying Baharia, terrorising the natives, who are stricken with typhus and hunger.

#### VON DER GOLTZ SHOT.

#### TURKS TIRED OF THEIR MASTERS.

BURKHARST, May 1st.

General von der Goltz was shot by an Anatolian officer named Ali Abdullah. There is great Turkish discontent against the Germans.

There is a serious split in the Young Turk Party in Constantinople.

[General von der Goltz was officially stated to have succumbed to spotted fever.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### IRISH REVOLT. WHOLESALE SURRENDERS.

LONDON, May 1st.

It is officially announced that all the rebels in Dublin have surrendered. The city is reported to be quite safe. The rebels in the country districts are surrendering to mobile columns. There were a thousand prisoners in Dublin yesterday, of whom 489 were sent to England last night.

After a parley, the rebels at Enniscorthy in the morning agreed to surrender unconditionally. Last night they offered to surrender the leaders and arms provided the rank and file were allowed to return to their homes.

They were informed that they must surrender unconditionally. A later report states that they are now surrendering on these terms.

Wicklow, Arklow, Dunlavin, Bagnalstown, Wexford, New Cross and the Counties of Cork, Clare, Limerick and Kerry are generally quiet.

It was expected that the arms would be handed in in the city of Cork today. A column of soldiers and constabulary has captured seven prisoners in the neighbourhood of Ferns.

The whole of Ulster is reported to be quiet.

#### DRAMATIC SCENE AT SURRENDER.

The scene of the surrender at Dublin was most dramatic. The rebels waved white flags, and, when the troops had ceased all firing, the rebel leaders, under a flag of truce, approached the officers and soldiers in Sackville Street and an armistice was arranged, after which the rebel president Pearse signed an unconditional surrender. Copies of the surrender have been posted throughout Ireland.

#### CRIMINALITY OF FANATICS DENOUNCED.

MELBOURNE, May 1st.

The Commonwealth Government has enabled to Mr. Bonar Law its deep regret at the revolt in Ireland and its confidence that the great bulk of the Irish people disavow and deplore the rising. Representatives of Irishmen, Catholics, Bishops and all Irish-born people denounce and repudiate the criminality of the Dublin fanatics.

#### PRINCE ALBERT'S HEALTH.

LONDON, May 1st.

It is officially announced that H. R. H. Prince Albert, who has been undergoing a long course of treatment for gastric disorder, has now completely recovered and will shortly resume active duty with the Navy.

#### TEWKESBURY BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, May 1st.

Mr. William Hicks-Beach will be the Coalition candidate and Mr. William Bossey the Independent candidate for the Tewkesbury by-election.

#### FAMOUS POLO PLAYER MISSING.

LONDON, May 1st.

It is officially announced that the famous polo player, Captain Leslie Cheape, is missing.

#### MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, May 1st.

Captain Cheney, of the Penang Volunteer, has been gazetted a Temporary Captain in the Royal Fusiliers. Lieutenant Patrick, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, has been gazetted a Temporary Lieutenant in the West Kents.

#### NEW MASTER OF BALLIOL.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Professor Arthur Lionel Smith, M.A., Jowett Fellow, and Tutor and Dean of Balliol College, has been elected Master of Balliol.

#### THE RISE IN SILVER.

#### CHECK ON EXPANSION OF CURRENCY WANTED.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Commenting on the continued demand for silver for coinage, which is the cause of the recent rapid advance in price, the Times suggests that a check on the persistent expansion of currency in circulation is needed.

It points out that while there is much silver in the British Mint as before the war, the issue of notes has also been increasing fast, beyond anything that should have been needed by the withdrawal of gold. The journal believes the reason is that people are now holding much more cash than formerly, partly owing to the convenience of notes, and that in anything like an organised campaign for economy this matter would receive attention.

## STOP PRESS.

### BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS. ENEMY POSITION NEAR DOUAU-MONT CAPTURED.

PARIS, May 2nd.  
4.40 p.m.

The French have been very successful on the Somme, in Champagne, and Argonne, repulsing minor attacks.

To-day's communiqué says that artillery activity continues around Deadman Hill.

The French at dusk made a brilliant attack south-east of Douaumont and captured an enemy position of 500 metres and numerous prisoners.

Fresh information of the French success at Deadman Hill on the 20th April shows that we gained 1,000 metres of German trenches of a depth of 600 metres.

There has been some hurricane artillery firing in Woëvre.

#### GENERAL COMPULSION.

#### IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, May 2nd.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the Government to-morrow would introduce a measure dealing with the whole recruiting problem.

Mr. Asquith made a brief speech, the most striking passage of which was when he said that recruiting had been reduced to one of method. "That has brought us face to face with compulsion, with general and immediate compulsion such as we are going to propose. This has the immense advantage of getting rid of piecemeal treatment." (Cheers.)

The speech is regarded as an important and direct challenge to Mr. Asquith's critics, and will probably have a vital effect in clearing up the situation. Many members in the Lobby expressed the belief that it will strengthen the position of the Government. To-morrow's Bill really means general compulsion, together with minor proposals recently withdrawn concerning youths of 18 and age-exploded men.

#### MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, May 2nd.

All the schools in the Colony have ended their Easter holidays, and the Senado's schools are to have their prize distributions next Saturday in the building of the Senado. Invitations have been issued to the public in general. By and by, I understand, some of the teachers intend to follow the example of the English teacher of the Santa Rosa's College by holding the class in their own residences instead of at the college. The children's parents will not be very pleased at this innovation during the warm weather. Classes should surely be had in the school buildings and nowhere else.

What then have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought. Thought is not helped by war. It is the races that know how to think rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight that have led the world. Invention and science have given us improvements in the arts of life and that knowledge of nature which has brought wealth and comfort. Thinking has produced literature and art. Now the thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with another, because each race has its variety and freedom of play when it has worked too long upon accustomed lines. Isolation retards progress, intercourse quickens it. Such contact, with the process of learning which follows therefrom, may happen by war, but happens far oftener in peace and it is in respect that men have time and taste to profit fully by it.

A study of history will enable us to dismiss with an easy conscience the theory of "treacherous" that war is a medicine which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. And we may properly address ourselves at the eternal principles of right against the spirit of militarism and aggression to the task of trying to help forward the progress of mankind not through the stripes and hatred of the people, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening works of peace.

## WAR AND PEACE.

### LORD BRYCE'S HUXLEY LECTURE.

Vicomte Bryce delivered the Huxley Lecture at Birmingham University recently, reports the *Manchester Guardian*, taking as his subject "War and Progress: An inquiry from history of how far war and peace have respectively contributed to the progress of mankind."

Lord Bryce said that those who studied the general principles that guided human conduct and the working out of these principles as recorded in history had noted two main streams of tendency. One of these showed itself in the power of reason and of the finer and more altruistic emotions, while the other tendency was associated with passion and those self-regarding impulses which sought and obtained their ends in and by physical force. Thus there had been two schools of philosophical thinkers and historians—one school laying stress on the former tendency and finding in it the chief source of human progress, while the other dwelt upon the power of selfishness and passion, deeming them to be elements in human action which could never be greatly reduced either by reason or by sympathy. This school held that the social order must always be maintained chiefly by force, and that right itself was only created by force. It therefore naturally accepted war as inevitable.

The other school, with its faith in reason and sympathy, was more sanguine, thought that progress was chiefly achieved in and through peace, and believed in the possibility of a world which at last would become pacific. Down to recent times it had seemed to hold the field in the realm of thought. Lately, however, the other school had sprung into conspicuous prominence, particularly in Germany. Teachers had arisen who, not content with maintaining war to be a necessary factor in the relations of States, declared it to be valuable in itself by no means a necessary evil but rather a positive good. The State, according to them, stood by power, power rested on force, force executed the laws within the State's limits, but outside the State's limits there was no law and no morality, nothing but force.

This doctrine, which saw in war a constant means of human progress, based itself on two lines of argument. One was drawn from the realm of animated nature, and the other from history. Both lines of argument showed that all progress was achieved by strife. Among animals and plants it was natural selection and the struggle for life that evolved higher forms from lower. Among men it was the same process of unending conflict that enabled the higher races and stronger States to overcome or absorb the lower and less advanced. This theory had now become a powerful factor in the relations of States to one another and had been used to justify not merely war itself but methods of warfare till recently unheard of—methods which, so far from serving human progress, threatened to carry us back into the ages of barbarism.

Some of the leading races and States had no doubt established their position by war, but the races which had been most engaged in fighting had not been those that had advanced most. Prussia (of which Voltaire was a truce) claimed to be an instance of success achieved by war chiefly; but it was still too soon to say whether this claim could be supported.

What then have been the causes to which progress has been due? Partly, no doubt, to competition, but chiefly to thought. Thought is not helped by war. It is the races that know how to think rather than the far more numerous races that know only how to fight that have led the world. Invention and science have given us improvements in the arts of life and that knowledge of nature which has brought wealth and comfort. Thinking has produced literature and art. Now the thought of a people is most active when it is brought into contact with another, because each race has its variety and freedom of play when it has worked too long upon accustomed lines. Isolation retards progress, intercourse quickens it. Such contact, with the process of learning which follows therefrom, may happen by war, but happens far oftener in peace and it is in respect that men have time and taste to profit fully by it.

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#### ALLEGED FALSE DOCUMENT.

CASE OF THE "ARABIC."

According to a wire to the New York *Evening News*, a serious charge has been made against the German Government, namely, that it had taken refuge in fraud in its official correspondence with the United States.

The charge is supported by a reference to Count von Bernstorff's letter to Mr. Lansing, of October 3, 1915, which was supposed to state the particulars as to the destruction of *Arabic*, as they had been given by the submarine Commander Schneider. The latter based the communications on written statements said to have been made by Commander Schneider and his men, who offered to repeat them under oath.

Statements from a British source, however, have been received to the effect that neither Commander Schneider nor his men could ever have made a statement as to the way in which they had sunk the *Arabic*, not to speak of written statements to be repeated under oath; for the simple reason that the U. S. 7, which was under Schneider's command, was destroyed by a British patrol vessel shortly after the *Arabic* had been sunk. Two mortally injured members of the crew of the U. S. 7 admitted before their death that it was their boat that sank the *Arabic*.

## HOHENZOLLERN'S LAST THROW.

### VERDUN MAY SEAL FATE OF THE DYNASTY.

In the *Gazette de Lausanne* "M. M." shows why the Crown Prince's army was chosen for the big offensive on Verdun and why the Kaiser went to the Verdun front. The Hohenzollern dynasty is at stake.

We are told that the real protagonists of German warfare, the illustrious leaders who have won authentic laurels, in this struggle—Hindenburg and Mackensen, and the like—were opposed to the attack on Verdun. But their strategic reasons were unavailing in face of the dynastic interest. The Crown Prince is in bad need of a victory, a halo, a baton.

"I go," he said, saying that Wilhelm II, who went expressly to the spot to embrace his son after the victory, will admit a check only at the last extremity.

"Gott mit uns," exclaims the Emperor once more (in a telegram to the Princess of Saxa Meiningen). His mystic faith in victory still persists at least in his telegram. Ah, yes! The German Emperor will be the last but one to lose faith in German arms; the last to lose faith in Germany, as a nation, would survive a war that did not realize her aspirations. Wilhelm II, and the Crown Prince would, on the contrary, come out of it with their prestige so shattered that the most catastrophic consequence might follow.

The function of the Hohenzollerns in the history of Prussia has been to reign, but still more to conquer. When, about five years ago, the Crown Prince took command of the war party in Germany—the Jingoists cheered this reminiscence of the "Hohenzollernist" (the Hohenzollern Spirit). A Hohenzollern who does not return from the war a conqueror, an arch-conqueror, runs a risk, with the masses in the bad state of feeling that they are in to-day, of the worst misfortune. The Crown Prince going forth to the war declared himself sure of victory. He drew in his train, in their dazzled eyes he mirrored a Greater Dought-land, a veritable Land of Cockayne. What will the people say, what will the army say, if the half-century of Verdun is repeated, and because the general rule, if at the end of the deal in the adventure into which she has precipitated the world?

It is not merely Germany; it is the monarchy; it is the dynasty that under the walls of Verdun is playing a desperate game. The Crown Prince is not far out in throwing his whole strength into the winning of a feld-marshal's baton. Thereby would the Prussian throne be consolidated.

## WAR NEWS.

### GHASTLY GERMAN SAVAGERY.

One of the most ghastly instances of German savagery towards British troops that have yet come to light is related in "German Atrocities," by Professor J. H. Morgan, a volume best described as a postscript to the Bryce report, published at one shilling. It appears that at the battle of Loos, some forty British prisoners were placed by their captors in a circular trench or species of trap. The Germans then proceeded to bomb the trench with hand grenades, till all but one of their victims had perished. It is this one who writes the story in an affidavit. He is No. 65, Sergt. D. M., of the 8th Highlanders. When the first bomb was thrown among them—the majority of the 40 being wounded and helpless—he shouted to the men to jump out, if possible, but only one man and himself managed to do so. "I jumped into a shell hole about 15 yards from the trench. It was almost full of water, in which I stood up to my neck. The other man was shot. I heard the Germans bombing this circular trench continuously for about 15 minutes. At first the men I left were crying out, but after about ten minutes this ceased. I was over an hour in the shell hole, and left it after dark."

#### A FRENCHMAN'S STORY.

A French soldier describes the retirement from Orthez, north-east of Verdun, as follows:

We left our trenches slowly and in good order, pressed back through the village and skimming all the while, made our way to Maucourt. Then the artillery began to roar on both sides and ours never stopped. I have fought right through from the beginning. I was at Suippes and at Souain. They were nothing. It was so frightful that I, who have seen my comrades fall almost with indifference, shudder when I look back. Battalion advanced upon us in close ranks, 20 men abreast. The shrapnel from our 75's and our heavy artillery rained on them. It was being made. It was as if a man had been passing through the German ranks with a scythe steadily mowing them down. Each time the shells exploded arms and legs flew high in the air. We were so near one another that odds and ends of amputated limbs fell almost on top of us. In one small sector of two sections, a mere nothing, they fell by hundreds and hundreds.

Finally we made our way back up towards Maucourt. Our quick-firing guns posted only five yards apart, belched forth and we were confronted with the sight of corpses standing upright in bunches. From Maucourt I followed the line of supply back to Fleury, and there I took the train to Verdun. Fort Douaumont and Damblain, between which we passed, beamed grotesquely, relentlessly. The blood stained from our ears under the shock of the pressure of air. At last we were at Verdun. Only let the Germans come.



**FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.**

| CHINA.       |            |               |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Peking.      | Sochow.    | Canton.       |
| Tientsin.    | Chinkiang. | Wampoa.       |
| Faitshai.    | Nanking.   | Kowloon.      |
| Chinwangtao. | Wuhu.      | Lappa.        |
| Taku.        | Kowkiang.  | Samshui.      |
| Antung.      | Hackow.    | Kungmoon.     |
| Manchurian   | Yochow.    | Nanking.      |
| Shan C'tres. | Shanghai.  | Wuchien.      |
| Nanchang.    | Iohang.    | Kwangshauwah. |
| Dairen.      | Chungking. | Pekhoi.       |
| Port Arthur. | Kiangchow. | Hoihow.       |
| Chefoo.      | Ningpo.    | Lungchow.     |
| Weihsiaow.   | Wenchow.   | Mingtsie.     |
| Tsuifu.      | Santu.     | Hikow.        |
| Mukden.      | Poochow.   | Siesiao.      |
| Chengmai.    | Amoy.      | Tungyang.     |
| Harbin.      | Kirin.     | Changchun.    |

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

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| Iokyo.     | Osaka.    | Neelung.  |
| Iokohama.  | Moji.     | Iainanre. |
| Myogo.     | Nagasaki. | Iakow.    |
| Kobe.      | Hakodate. | Anping.   |
| Matsuyama. | Tamam.    |           |

| EASTERN BUREAU. |          |              |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| Vladivostok.    |          | Nikolajevsk. |
| RUSSIA.         |          |              |
| Земли.          | Востокъ. | Западъ.      |
| Самойла.        | Самойла. | Самойла.     |
| Самойла.        | Самойла. | Самойла.     |

MANCHURIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MANCHU  
 FLEET INDO-CHINA.  
 SAILOR.                      ADMIRAL.                      TROOPERS.  
 MANCHU.                      KANG.                      SINGH.  
 FOR THE FLEET.                      JIMBON.                      CHANGING.

PHILIPPINES.  
Hono. Cebu.

Borneo.  
Sarawak.—Labuan,  
British North Borneo.

**BANGKOK.**  
**MALAY STATES.**

|                  |            |                  |
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| Pork.            | Selangor.  | Pahang.          |
| Negeri Sembilan. | Johore.    | Kedah.           |
| Kuantan.         | Tringganu. | Perlis.          |
| Siempore.        | Penang.    | Malacca.         |
|                  |            | Prov. Wellesley. |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.  
NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Palembang.      Samarang.      Padang.  
 Buitenzorg.      Sourabaya.      Macassar  
 Far Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS,

| British. | Japanese. | United States |
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and having her hands in  
gloves day and night,  
she would rub it until  
she was a sight with  
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seemed worse for she  
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| Mrs Mrs J. Dalbouro  | Mr W. Moore          |
| Mr J. Dewar          | Mrs R. Nech          |
| Mr E. J. Dingle      | Dr & Mrs Pease and   |
| Miss M. E. Duffy     | child                |
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| Mr W. F. H. H.       | Dr & Mrs S. C. Y.    |
| Mr W. A. Hodgins     | 2 children in        |
| Mr L. U. Hodge       | Governor             |

| KING EDWARD HOTEL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| PEAK HOTEL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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[illegible]

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# GERMANY'S "MAN POWER."

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## CAN GO ON TO FEBRUARY, 1917.

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### A "TIMES" EXPERT'S ESTIMATE.

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When a nation, no matter how determined to persevere to the end in a great war, finds that it is exhausting its supply of men, and can no longer maintain its strength in the face of its enemies more fortunately circumstanced, it is driven to make peace on the best terms that it can get, knowing that if it delays until strength is worn away it must accept any terms, no matter how onerous.

The question of German numbers and casualties has therefore interested us all deeply from the first. But few of us have been in accord on this subject, says the *Times* military expert. We are not all agreed about the number of men that Germany can find to fight, and we are even more divided about German losses. The Germans have all the elements necessary for exact calculation, but we do not completely possess them. For the Germans it is a problem of simple arithmetic. It is not so for us. There is a wide margin for conjecture and supposition in our calculations. We find ourselves in the normal atmosphere of war, which is one of uncertainty, and we have to pick our way through the dim twilight as best we can. Here, come in temperament, prejudice, and partisanship. The wildest estimates are given without one of us being able explicitly to contradict them.

For these reasons most of us have not been able to attach more than relative value to the figures presented to us. We think that we know the number of males of military age which Germany possessed at the outbreak of war. We can even approximately distribute them amongst the various trades, professions, and occupations. But the maximum numbers which each trade can afford for purposes of war is a matter of estimation for us: we are not quite sure how many men have been taken above and below the military age; we are not sure how many Germans liable to serve were abroad at the declaration of war and are still unable to return home, and, in fact, our basis of calculation is not as firm as

have seen, and fewer still understand, we are not positive that they are accurate, and in any case, they do not tell us the temporary and permanent losses from sickness, while the number of wounded who actually return to the fighting line is again a matter of conjecture. Thus we see that no one has been able to speak *ex cathedra* on this subject, and that the best that can only be an approximation to the truth.

MAXIMUM NUMBER SAVAILABLE.

When we endeavour to come to close grips with this problem we naturally ask ourselves how many men Germany possesses fit to serve, and what proportion of men in each of the grand divisions of occupations can be taken for the Army. We then see that Germany had a little over 13,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 when the war began, and we proceed to distribute these as best we can, according to the information at our disposal; for example, something under two and a half millions for agriculture, the same number for mining and metallurgy, and so on, or through all the various trades, not forgetting the railways, posts, and telegraphs. So far we are on fairly safe ground.

But when it becomes a question how many of these men can be taken from each grand division we are reduced to estimation. We cannot allow much help to the German Army from the half million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and so most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should have taken for the war the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous if we attributed to the Army much over 60 per cent. of the whole. From agriculture we might expect from 70 to 80 per cent.

the prisoners employed in the fields and the extension of female labour. From the building, quarrying, and allied trades we might assume that over 76 per cent. may be withdrawn, and the same figure is fairly high for the agricultural and industrial means, and for the very poor. On this estimation we arrive at the figure of a little over 9,000,000 as the maximum number which can be called up, but we have to add to this number each yearly class as it reaches the age of 18, and such men over 45 as are either called upon or are retained with the colours. The latter category may provide 800,000 men of those yet called up, but they would have little military use. As for the young conscript age-class of 1917, the volunteers gave about 350,000 men, and the same for the class of 1918, when called up, will be about the same. These young contingents are included in the 9,000,000 men above.

THE FIELD ARMY.

There are at present some 170 German divisions in the field. These, with the cavalry, army troops, and an unusually high proportion of artillery and technical services, have a normal establishment of 3,600,000 or thereabouts when units are up to strength. This has rarely been the case in the past, except at the opening of the war, and we have usually found German companies to average 175 men instead of 250. But recently companies 300 strong have been reported in the West, and it is always best to assume that strengths are complete so as to spare ourselves disappointments. We can take 3,600,000 as approximately the aggregate establishment, at all events, of the German Armies.

There are many ways of estimating and checking the German casualties. There are estimates made by Allied commanders in the field, which are to put it mildly rarely under the mark. There is the analogy of the losses of the Allies, and there are statistical facilities through German Parish Magazines and the German Trade Union and other societies. Lastly there are the German official casualty returns, which, on the whole, though not entire to be trusted, are worthy of respect. Concerning these lists there has been a great deal of unnecessary ignorance and mystification. They are published in the *Reichsanzeiger* or *Official Gazette*, and

are numbered consecutively in *Ansagen*, or editions. The lists for Prussia, including those of the minor States; and for Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg, have each their own number, but all of them appear, together in the supplements above mentioned. These lists are exceedingly voluminous. Some lazy foreign correspondents add up the Prussian lists by multiplying the number of pages which they fill by the average number of names in each page, but this leads to considerable divergence from the truth, since there are always long lists of corrections.

A carefully-compiled addition of these casualties gives the following totals of killed, died, wounded, and missing reported during each month:—

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1914.     | Totals.   |
| August    | 9,213     |
| September | 125,423   |
| October   | 279,757   |
| November  | 235,255   |
| December  | 301,592   |
| Total     | 851,630   |
| 1915      | Totals.   |
| January   | 163,801   |
| February  | 165,541   |
| March     | 135,634   |
| April     | 135,363   |
| May       | 107,034   |
| June      | 182,786   |
| July      | 159,977   |
| August    | 148,193   |
| September | 170,081   |
| October   | 184,009   |
| November  | 180,862   |
| December  | 66,435    |
| Total     | 1,739,455 |

1916.

January, 36,000 approximately

—This list shows a total of 2,637,085 casualties for the whole of Germany and for all fronts, from the first day of the war till the end of January of this year. Mr. Tennant gave the figures up to December 21st, 1915, at 2,535,763, which is nearly the same allowing for the difference in dates, but the lists are so intricate and bulky that probably no two calculations will be exactly in agreement. Mr. Tennant also showed that,

336,153 missing and prisoners. Can we trust these casualty lists? Up to a point we probably can. They are often belated, but so are ours. They contain many errors which are subsequently rectified, but so do ours. They only contain the names of some men who have died of sickness, probably in the army zone, and omit altogether, as do ours, the names of men invalided, and the floating population of hospitals and sanatoria. There are some who distrust these lists profoundly because dead found in the field cannot be traced in the returns, and because the previously wounded amongst our prisoners have, as mentioned, sometimes, in the list. There are, the elements for a charge of willful deception, but on the whole, considering the immense difficulty of rendering accurate statistics, the charge is not made out. We must remember that whole units occasionally disappear with their records, and that in Germany gaps at the front are filled up in the quickest way, regardless of the territorial system, and in a few cases without regard even to State limits.

NET PERMANENT LOSS.

This figure of 2,627,085 casualties for 18 months\* gives us a monthly average of nearly 146,000 casualties, but in order to arrive at the net waste we have to deduct the wounded who return to the front, and to add the men invalided and the floating population of hospitals and sanatoria. Here again we are in the region of estimate and conjecture. The German Medical Service holds that they return to the ranks a very high percentage of the wounded, claiming this figure in some cases to be 84 per cent, but assuredly many of these are only fit for service in the interior at the best, and it is probably fair to suppose that 25 per cent. of the wounded are permanently out of action.

If we assume that 50 per cent. of the whole number of wounded return to the

age from 146,000 to 102,000. To this figure we have, *per contra* to add the invalided men, the number of whom may amount to 36,000 a month, or may be more or less; and we have to bear in mind the floating population of the sick in hospitals, which may be 150,000 or again more or less. All things considered, the net permanent loss of the German Army during the past 18 months may be approximately estimated at 2,697,085 to 2,799,000. 796,000 wounded returned to the front, 1,630,000 invalided and 150,000 sick in hospitals, or on the whole estimate a net loss of nearly 2,600,000 in pound figures, and an average monthly loss of a little over 144,000 men. These are at all events the minimum losses; and if we care to make a moderate addition for omissions and errors we can approximately place the monthly casualties at 150,000 and the total net losses

WHEN WILL DRAFTS FALL?

Now if we add 3,600,000 of the field armies to the 2,700,000 of the casualties we have the figure of 6,300,000, which we must deduct from the 9,000,000 representing the maximum number available for service. This gives us 2,700,000 men still available in reserve and in Germany. Not all these can be added to the armies in the field, for there are lines of communication to be guarded, the coast and neutral frontiers to be watched, garrisons to be found, prisoners to be guarded, and all sorts of other services to be performed. But, even if we add 900,000 for men over 45, and leave 400,000 in the interior, we must in prudence admit that there may still be 2,000,000 men liable to be brought forward to reinforce the armies in the field; and that the strength of these armies will begin to fail upon the supply of men exhausted.

When will the moment come? The answer is that it depends entirely upon the rate of casualties which in its turn depends upon the efforts of the Allies. Last spring we had a French semi-official statement that the German reserves would be exhausted in 1915, but this statement was based upon the rate of German losses in 1914, and this rate has not been maintained. If the Germans lose 250,000 men a month in the months ahead of us they will exhaust their power of reinforcement by September next, but if the rate of loss is 150,000 a month, then obviously the field armies can go on till

# ZEPPELINS IN STORM CLOUDS.

## FLYING ABOVE SNOW AND RAIN.

The arrival of a Zeppelin during a snow-storm, writes C. C. Grey, editor of *Aerplane*, has upset more theories as to the capacities of these raiders. Snow has been regarded as the worst enemy of the Zeppelin, in that an inch or two of snow on the top of the ship would so weigh it down that it would be forced to the ground. This is true, of course, on the assumption that a Zeppelin commander is foolish enough to fly into a snowstorm—which is not at all likely. As a matter of fact Sunday (the day of a raid) was rather a good day for an airship raid. There was little wind, and what there was came from the north-east. The German had full information for hours beforehand of any change in the weather coming from that quarter. Germany can obtain such information telegraphically from the Arctic Circle to France, and eastward far into Russia, and down to Constantinople. This is why raids were always more likely when the wind was anywhere between north-by-east and south-east. So far as the snowstorm was concerned, this would not necessarily have much effect on the raiders. As I write there, in fact, is an east gale. As I write there, the snow-clouds hanging about, and a small rain-shower less far fallen. Judging the height of those clouds by the habit of estimating the heights of aeroplanes, none of them is more than a couple of thousand feet high, as their lower surfaces, and the tops of the highest clouds seem to be at perhaps 5,000ft. In peace time I have known aeroplane pilots go right through rain-clouds and find themselves in bright sunlight, with a cloudless sky above them on reaching 4,000ft. to 5,000ft. It would be perfectly simple for a Zeppelin to come over at 6,000ft. or 7,000ft. well above the snow-clouds. The starlight shining on the tops of the clouds would light them up and the ground would probably be visible in the clear spaces between the clouds, for in really cold weather there would be no ground mist to confuse the view, and the

tion on the ground that, as the observer, an aeroplane at 5,000 ft.—so long as there are no lights shining upwards to dazzle the observer. Failing adequate coastal defence by guns, searchlights, and patrol aeroplanes, our best defence is plenty of west wind, for then the Germans cannot regret their warnings of approaching weather and so are not likely to risk being taken by surprise.

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## WAR AND CHILD LIFE.

### LADY HELMSLEY'S VIEWS.

"Two babies die for every man killed in action." This is a statement made by an authority on infant mortality. An appalling fact at any time, with the serious shortage of adult life caused by the war, an excessive infant mortality becomes a pressing problem.

Muriel, Viscountess Helmsley, who has worked valiantly for many years to lessen the loss of infant life, was interviewed on the subject and asked to say what measures, in her opinion, would help to remedy this state of affairs, said to a *Daily News* representative:

"There is no sudden remedy. Women, and men too, need to be better educated in the wide sense of the word and to realise their responsibilities. A great deal of valuable work has been done in the past and is still being done with the idea of saving the babies. That work must go steadily on. But to educate a people takes time."

Lady Helmsley considered the schools for mothers do much needed work, although there is the danger always present in such enterprises of pauperising the women. The day nurseries also filled a need, and excellent work was being done in other direc-

It should be like to see put into practice immediately.

That married women who work in factories should not be allowed to do heavy work.

That a day-nursery should be provided in factories where a considerable number of married women are employed.

That young children could then accompany the mothers, when they go to work and be left safely in charge of the attendants in the nursery and properly fed and cared for during their mothers' absence.

"Before the war extravagance, which sometimes merged into licence, ruled in all classes. The war and the necessity for giving up less money will inaugurate another era. If we are to be a ruling nation and bring our children up as good citizens, we must teach the mothers of to-day and the girls all that they can learn about

"My mind words on this subject are, use all the machinery that is available and increase the number of labourers in the field of service to less fortunate women. But this is only part of the work; also teach women not to be afraid of motherhood. And let the women here go to the colonies and marry"

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February, 1917, and only after that date will begin to fall away. Finally, if we dispose of no more than Germans per month which we did during the month which has just expired—namely, 36,000—there is no particular reason, on the basis of numbers alone, why we should get any particular advantage from the war.

If we insist upon fighting Turks and Bulgars and what not instead of Germans, we make a great mistake. We have only one enemy that counts, and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, therefore, concentrate upon him, and against him offensively with all our might, recall all useless detachments, liquidate all foolish adventures which waste our armies, while engaging the Germans no less, and act defensively with the least possible numbers in every theatre other than the principal. This should be the cardinal plan of the war, and victory is assured if it is maintained relentlessly.



THE PREMIER'S  
"PEACE-BOOK."

## PLANS TO KILL GERMAN TRADE.

We hope to have a peace-book which will enable the various commercial and other interests of the country to meet the new state of things which will be created at the termination of the war with adequate preparation, consideration, and examination.

Official statements have aroused greater interest than this reply of Mr. Asquith to the deputations of business men which waited on the Premier recently. He urged him to establish a Ministry of Commerce and to improve the commercial relations between the United Kingdom, our Dominions overseas, and the Allies. Few statements are better calculated to convince the nation (and Germany) that the Empire and the Allies are determined that the Hun shall never again be possessed of such commercial power that he may become a menace to the peace of the universe.

The questions which will arise at the end of the war, says Mr. Asquith, have been "investigated with the aid of most competent business men," and though a slightly unsettling feeling is created by the Premier's comparison of the peace-book to the war-book of very great advantage, which was prepared years and years ago in anticipation of war, there is every reason to hope that the remarkable present-day unanimity of commercial relations, internal and external, will make the peace-book the basis of future prosperity.

What will be the titles of the chapters of this peace-for-us-and-war-on-the-Huns story? Business men are agreed that they should be, roughly, as follows:

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

1. Immediate establishment of a Ministry of Commerce with Cabinet rank, the Minister, a man of business, to be paid a salary befitting the head of the commercial community.
2. Advisory board (unpaid), composed of representatives of industries (a) employers, and (b) workers.
3. Permanent (paid) statistical staff. Great benefit should accrue from the proper compilation and circulation of statistics taken not only from home trade, but from foreign commerce and industry for the guidance of British business men.

4. Consular service to be entirely reconstituted by the appointment of British, and only British, men as trade agents in every town of importance; the rank and pay of each Consul to be graduated according to the commercial importance of the town in which he performs his duties.
5. Consuls in leading cities to be attached to British Embassies and to devote their whole time to the furtherance of British trade.
6. Monthly reports from every Consul to the Statistical Department, Ministry of Commerce, and confidential reports from time to time to the Minister or the Foreign Secretary.

## TARIFFS.

1. Free Trade between Great Britain and the Dominions overseas.
2. Moderate tariff against the Allies in those articles which should be made in the Empire.
3. Stricter tariff against neutral countries, to be graduated according to the support given during the war by the nation in question to Great Britain and the Allies.
4. Extreme tariff against enemy countries; in some cases total prohibition of imports from those countries.

5. Subsidies to be allocated by the Minister of Commerce to support home industries in their initial stages of evolution.
6. To shipping companies, for mail services and freights, to assist enemy shipping.
7. To stimulate research for the benefit of trade and manufacture.

Regulation by the Minister of Commerce of the importation of luxuries, by tariffs of luxury, adjusted from time to time, to prevent the waste of national resources, especially in the years directly following the war.

## BANKING.

1. Establishment of a State-aided credit bank to finance manufacturers, to assist merchants, and to stimulate trade.
2. Government demand of the relaxation of joint-stock banks of the apparent restriction of trade by their ultra-conventional attitude in the matter of credit.

3. No privileges to be granted to non-British ships in the matter of harbour dues and facilities which are not given to British vessels.
4. Subsidies, as under tariffs.

## PATENTS.

Alteration of patent laws to protect (1) the Empire, and (2) the Allies against enemy production, and to afford support as between the Allies.

## RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS.

1. No firms to be registered as British limited liability companies in which more than a certain small percentage of the capital is held by or for alien enemies.
2. No "British" firms to be controlled or managed by aliens.
3. No alien traders to be allowed to assume British names for purposes.
4. Naturalization laws to be strictly revised, with special regard to alien enemies.
5. All alien agents travelling in, or visiting, this country to take out a licence (as in the case of English travellers in South Africa), the tax to be specially heavy in the case of alien enemy representatives.

This is, naturally, only a survey of the subject in Mr. Asquith's peace-book, which might readily contain chapters of "plans" to manufacturers and workers, demands on the former to study the requirements of foreign markets and to adopt the decimal system where necessary, on the latter to remember the value of higher productivity than in pre-war days.

Mr. Asquith's book should be issued at once, with supplements added from time to time, and copies should be sent to Dr. Heinrich, the German Imperial Secretary of Finance. They would enable him to advertise the future security of his fourth war loan!

## YOKOHAMA'S POPULATION.

According to the census taken by the Yokohama Municipality, the total number of houses and of citizens in Yokohama, exclusive of foreign residents, at the end of last year was 89,001 and 300,000 respectively. The male and female population given as 230,130 and 169,870 respectively. Compared with the census taken at the last day of the preceding year these figures show an increase of 8,885 in the number of houses, and of 17,898 in population.

## REVIEWS.

*The German African Empire.* By ALBERT E. CALVERT, F.C.S., etc. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London. 6/- net.

At a time when the German dependencies are being one by one torn from the hands of the driving she-hyena, her own ally, and wickedness created, this book should be of peculiar interest. Mr. Calvert is not one of those authors who "read up" their subjects to serve them in book form; and his subjects are the result of personal knowledge and experience. He has travelled much and his writings are the result of his own observation and research. The present work gives the history of the German acquisition of his African possessions and the reasons for his failure to colonize in spite of his qualifications individually, as a colonist, for the author rightly points out, there is a difference between being a good colonist and a good colonizer. The book deals very thoroughly with four of the German African Possessions, German South-West Africa, German East Africa, Togoland, and the Cameroons. Resources and administration are dealt with very completely; Land Banks, development of copper mines, and gold mines. The history of the diamond mines reads like a romance. The author is told something about the famous Wireless Station in Togoland.

The German efforts at colonization in the Cameroons have met with the same measure of failure as in her other acquired territories. "The political future of these territories," the author says, "undetermined, but however they may be allocated German domination in West Africa with its blundering mismanagement and bumptious militarism, is a chapter of Colonial history that is closed for ever." The history of the German colonies is more than at the present time. Those who read it now will be in possession of useful facts when the question of future administration comes to the forefront.

*How to Win the War.* By THOMAS FARROW and W. WALTER CROUCH. Introduction by the Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport. W. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., London.

In the "Foreword" Lord Devonport has a word to say to those who are enjoying a full measure of prosperity during this busy day, for it was they who jointly established the first Industrial Bank in this country in 1904. Their enterprise was successful at a time when there was lacking the impetus of patriotism to supplement self-interest. Their contention is that people are spending their money recklessly, not because they lack the national spirit, but because facilities for investing are not available. They contend that while the worker is earning wages so much in excess of his normal remuneration, he is doing his duty in providing his wife and children with more of the necessities of life, and even a something beyond that. After allowing for a little recklessness they still remain, in the aggregate, a vast sum to be collected and used for war purposes. Needless to say, they advocate a fair, and even a generous, rate of interest being paid on the money so borrowed. Their scheme provides for the system of educating the public to the needs of supporting the Government with their money, and it provides for a system of collecting the savings at the door of the investor. They advocate the formation of Local Committees throughout the country, to be elected out voluntarily, by representative men and women. "The Empire, the Clergyman, the Nonconformist Minister, the Schoolmaster, the Tradesman, and working men and women." Strange to say, they omit Borough and Parish Councilors, who from personal experience are authorities on canvassing the masses. Taken all through, the scheme is well worthy serious consideration; it is both practical and workable, and the machinery required to put it into operation could be set in motion with a small expenditure of energy and capital.

*The People's Credit.* By OSWALD STOLL. Evergreen Press, London. 5/- net.

The romance of figures is no less entrancing than the romance of love, hate, or the like, especially when those figures are expressed in terms of £, s. and d. Generally speaking, however, writers on this important subject who write because of their overflowing knowledge on matters of currency and exchange develop a technique which, while calling for the admiration of the masses, fails to appeal to their understanding. If indeed they ever condescend to enter for their people, Mr. Oswald Stoll, in "The People's Credit," has here stepped into the breach. His theory is developed with a logical clearness that cannot fail to be understood by anyone who cares to give it moderate attention. From the title of the book one might be pardoned for supposing its teachings to be socialistic, but this is by no means the case; at least not in the sense that we are led to interpret the modern teachings of socialism. His basic idea is that the credit of a nation is guaranteed by the real property of a nation and not by the Government, existing in so far as it is composed of representatives of the nation. In real property the author includes man-power, ships, and railways, or anything that contributes towards the creation of wealth. He contends that to them the credit, and therefore the wealth, belongs and not to the bankers who, according to his theory, divert too large a share of the national harvest by using the people's weapon against them. The trader, especially the small trader, is needlessly hampered through lack of credit which he ought to be able to obtain on easy terms than he can do under present conditions, as, for all it is the nation's credit, he borrows, not the money. Mr. Stoll argues that all property used for industrial purposes, including labour, should be recognized as the real basis of national credit. That half the value of idle deeds, deposited in the bank, should be regarded as deposits in terms of money.

## WAR NEWS.

## KAISER'S PEACE TERMS.

## WHAT HE IS WILLING TO YIELD NOW.

What portents to Germany's peace terms as reported to President Wilson by Colonel House, the President's special envoy, who recently visited the belligerent countries, are telegraphed from Washington.

If this summary of Germany's terms is accurate it will be noticed that she has modified them considerably since her first suggestions were promulgated.

The Allies, of course, will accept nothing of the kind. They have announced that they will not breathe the sword until Belgium is compensated, Serbia restored, and Prussian militarism crushed.

It is authoritatively reported that Colonel House has submitted to Mr. Wilson the following German peace terms:

The return of the German colonies.

No indemnities on either side.

Autonomy for Poland.

The partition of Montenegro, Serbia, and Albania among Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey.

Freedom from British influence and Russian control of Persia.

German evacuation of France and Belgium.

England to be neither a gainer nor a loser.

Colonel House reported that Germany no longer thinks of retaining Belgium or getting indemnities. It is also reported that the Allies are unwilling to consider peace.

## VERDUN TOP-KNOT.

## HOW THE KAISER'S TROOPS WERE TO HAVE ENTERED THE CITADEL.

At St. Dizier Station recently a number of German prisoners, fresh from Verdun, were drawn up under the eye of a French officer and, as usual, were ordered to turn their backs to the citadel. The first man pockets a handkerchief, then a knife, next a comb, a hymn book, a German-French dictionary, postcards with the portraits of Hindenburg and Mackensen, letters, family photographs, and last of all, a top-knot. The other prisoners each had a similar top-knot.

"What is this?" asked the officer interpreter, holding up the woolen tassel.

"It is part of my equipment."

"When did you wear it?" "When I entered Brussels, in 1914."

"Have you worn it since?" "No."

"You had preserved it?" "I was given a new one the other day, on receiving marching orders for Verdun. Our officers said to us: 'You are to wear it on March 1, on entering Verdun, under the eyes of the Kaiser.'"

"Do you still think you will take that town?" asked the officer.

The prisoner made no reply, but his neighbour, who had been listening intently, took his own top-knot and flung it on the ground. That was his answer.

That this credit, so deposited, should be free of interest and that the redemption instalments should cover a period of thirty years. That the banks should be permitted to make a commission charge on the outstanding credit of 2 1/2 per cent.

There is no doubt much in Mr. Stoll's theory that is deserving of respectful consideration from the nation that he has in mind. One who reads the book intelligently can doubt the careful thought he has given to this important subject before he has launched it upon the country, notwithstanding that there are issues upon which other experts will disagree. For instance, it is objected by some that the application of such principles would cause too sudden an increase in currency with a consequent all round increase in prices, but as the main object of the proposed reform is the increase of production the tendency should be a decrease in prices.

*Peeps Into The Psychic World.* By M. MAGDEMON. Chaworth (Author of "The Sailor Who Engaged Fears," etc.). The Everleigh Nash Company, Limited, London. 3/6.

Quite naturally, while our minds are obsessed by the fortunes and misfortunes of war, the mysteries of luck, good and bad, are engaging the attention of not a few of our talented writers. "Peeps Into The Psychic World" is an instance of this. The book is divided into ten fascinating chapters.

One on "The Psychic Influence of Jewels" deals with the malign influence of jewels, which belief, the author tells us, is not shared by Queen Victoria. Apparently there are evil eyes and evil stars. The round ones should be very highly prized as bringing good luck, but the oval ones, to put it mildly, must be treated with suspicion. Cases are cited substantiating these contentions. The turquoise is "ranked as a luck bringing stone," but it should be worn with some care, because "with this stone is associated the superstition that its varying colour indicates the wearer's emotions. It has its likes and dislikes too, as with some people it will lose its exquisite blue, turning a dirty grey."

"Peeps Into The Psychic World" is a charming and entertaining book, which is full of interesting and amusing anecdotes. It is a book that will be read with interest and amusement by all who are interested in the mysteries of the psychic world. The author's style is clear and concise, and his arguments are well supported by evidence. The book is a valuable contribution to the study of the psychic world, and it is well worth a read.

There is a chapter on the "Occult Meaning of Dreams." Amongst other things, if you dream of rats or mice you "are certain within the next few days to hear of some property theft on the place," and, for some unexplained reason, dreams of priests or churchmen are never lucky, generally being the forerunner of defeat, and so also let it be noted, to dream "of being kissed by a woman predicts defeat, who kisses from a man are lucky." Why should this be?

The author asks, "What is the meaning of this?" and then tells us that "fair tales from the front," "The Angel of Mons," "Some Old Fashioned Ghost Stories" is dealt with, as are the nine preceding chapters, in a moderate and interesting manner. Every superstition is supported by evidence collected by the author. There is nothing in the two hundred and odd pages to make the reader uncomfortable, so the book can be read by the most nervous of mortals.

## PORTUGAL AND THE ATLANTIC.

The entrance of Portugal into the world war is fully completed. The German Minister and his hordes of spies have left Lisbon, and our ancient ally is free from a pro-German propaganda which has been as unscrupulous as in other neutral nations. It is good to read that at a special sitting of the Portuguese Congress there were loud cheers for the Allies, and that a National Ministry of all the Republican parties has been formed. For the Portuguese Republic this entrance into the war may be exceedingly valuable, since it is known that the arms and money provided for the Royalist filibusters who have several times attacked the public peace have come from German sources. While definitely stamping the Royalist conspiracy against Portugal as pro-German, it will put an end to such intrigues in this country.

The first service which Portugal has rendered the Allies is by the seizure of the German liners interned in her ports all round the world from Lisbon to Lorenzo Marquez. It is, indeed, a pleasant thought that while Germany is seeking to starve us out by sinking merchantmen without warning, we are to use her own ships together with those taken over by Italy to supply the transport needs of ourselves and our allies. The action of Portugal seems likely to be imitated by other neutrals, and Brazil is already discussing the wisdom of requisitioning the German liners interned in her ports, in order to make up the international tonnage destroyed by the piratical German submarine campaign.

But Portugal, as Mr. Gerald Fiennes points out in the *Observer*, can render us another great service. She lies on the flank of the sea routes to the Americas, to the Cape, and to the Mediterranean. With Portugal on our side we get the use of the Tugos of Lagos Bay (situated just inside the Straits of Gibraltar), and of Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, and the Azores. In dealing with the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean we ought to find Lagos Bay of the greatest possible use, while the advantage of a free use of the islands in the Atlantic, if there is any attempt to employ submarine cruisers or converted tramps like the *Mouette* as commerce raiders on the trade routes, is obvious. We cannot have too many coaling stations and bases for our cruisers in such a hunt, and at the same time we shall render it impossible for German cruisers to make any use of the Canary Islands, which are Spanish neutral territory. With Madeira to the north, the Cape Verde Islands to the south, and the Azores to the west, the commerce raider or her prizes would have a very trying voyage to Tenerife. There are other contributions which Portugal may make to the common cause, notably in relation to German East Africa, but the protection of our Atlantic and Eastern trade routes from the pirates is the most valuable and the most welcome to us all. The threats of the terrible things that Germany will do to Portugal after the peace are a matter for laughter rather than for anxiety in Lisbon or in London.—*Star*.

## CHECKING GERMAN PLAN TO SECURE CREDIT.

## NO DANGER TO NEUTRALS.

Renter's Agency learns from an authoritative source, with regard to difficulties created abroad by the action of the British Government in seizing documents relating to stock transactions, that the following are the facts of the case:

The British Government are despatching securities sent from Germany via neutral ports for sale on German account in neutral countries. They do so on the ground that the German Government is adopting a carefully considered policy of securing credits in neutral countries by selling the holdings of her citizens in foreign securities.

This is a well-devised method of increasing the financial strength of the enemy on which his resistance largely depends, and these securities are being unloaded on neutral markets on a well-calculated plan conducted by the German Government.

Gold and money are contraband, not on the ground of their intrinsic value, but on the ground of the credits they create. Other instruments of creating credits are fair objects of detention for the judgment of the Prize Court. Such detention, while it strikes directly at the enemy's financial strength, does very little, if any, injury to neutrals.

Securities held bona fide by neutrals are in no danger of seizure or detention, and the fact of ownership, in such cases, can easily be shown. Only when there is direct presumption of enemy origin are the securities detained. When these facts are clearly understood there should be no danger of any disturbance being felt in neutral markets for securities as the result of Great Britain's action.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Properties at his Auction Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

## TO-MORROW.

Noon—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Tuesday, 9th May—

8.15 p.m.—Concert by Humphrey Bishop and London Star Co. at the Theatre Royal.

Thursday, 11th May—

8.15 p.m.—Grand Concert at King's George's Hall.

Friday, 12th May—

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 20th May—

Noon—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

**STRANERS.**  
CHAOCHOWTOW, British str., 1,185, Y. de Wolf, 30th April—Bangkok 29th April, Rice and Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHERO, Chinese str., 648, Sinclair, 30th April—Saigon 26th April, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

CHIVEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 24th April—Shanghai 18th April, General.—Order.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1,200, Ainslie, 22nd April—Hongay 20th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHIPSING, British str., 1,199, H. G. N. Walker, 23rd April—Tientsin 21st April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIYA MANU, Japanese str., 1,735, Goto, 27th April—Wakamatsu 21st April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FENTON, British str., 1,073, A. Harris, 23rd April—Tientsin 15th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HAKUTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,261, N. Sudeki, 22nd April—Balik Papan 12th April, General.—Dodwell & Co.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 860, Ormunden, 24th April—Bangkok 18th April, Rice.—Order.

KAIYUKU MARU, Japanese str., 2,211, M. Saito, 23rd April—Moji 22nd April, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KAIPING, British str., 1,605, B. Macfarlane, 28th April—Chingwan 18th April, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

KACHIDATE MARU, Japanese str., 1,975, C. Murakami, 1st May—Moji 28th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KAIFONG, British str., 897, B. Evans, 1st May—Hohow 30th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KALANG, British str., 1,137, Baker, 25th April—Wuhu 20th April, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, Rees, Lewis, 26th April—Bangkok 18th April, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAMOR, Norwegian str., 807, S. Tak Muys, 19th April—Saigon 14th April, Rice.—Order.

KISHOU MARU, Japanese str., 1,889, Kubota, 29th April—Moji 23rd April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

KYED, Norwegian str., 910, Hellsoe, 30th April—Bangkok 22nd April, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

KNIGHT OF THE TRISTLE, British str., 4,280, Baker, 2nd May—New York 22nd February, Machinery.—Butterfield & Swire.

KOTSU MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, T. Koshi, 1st May—Moji 23rd April, Coal.—Order.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, Richard, 2nd May—Swatow 1st May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAETUS, Chinese str., 602, T. Imamoto, 24th April—Singapore 17th April.—Order.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,033, Knight, 2nd May—Manila 29th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAPOUR, British str., 1,283, Jamieson, 30th April—Saigon 26th April, Rice.—Order.

NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,918, K. Taganashi, 28th April—Moji 19th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ROOGEVOER, Dutch str., 2,908, E. V. D. Wijk, 1st May—Saigon 28th April, Rice.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

SATSUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,982, Fumoto, 1st May—Dairen 25th April, General.—Order.

TAIYUAN, British str., 1,360, D. W. Grier, 30th April—Australia 31st March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, Hatakeyama, 30th April—Hongay 28th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THYVO MARU, Japanese str., 6,283, H. S. Smith, 28th April—San Francisco 28th March, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TRISONDARI, Dutch str., 6,039, F. W. Bouman, 29th April—Manila 27th April, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TONGLEI, Chinese str., 882, M. Honda, 22nd April—Bangkok 14th April, Rice.—General.—Order.

WOSANG, British str., 1,317, J. M. Smith, 1st May—Chefoo 26th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 14th May 1916.

| Day of Week | Tide | HIGH WATER |         | LOW WATER |         |
|-------------|------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|
|             |      | Time       | Height  | Time      | Height  |
| Thurs.      | 4    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | 9 44       | 7 1     | 3 23      | 3 1     |
|             |      |            |         | 5 14      | 1 0     |
| Fri.        | 5    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | 0 12       | 4 2     | 3 59      | 3 3     |
|             |      | 10 8       | 7 1     | 4 56      | 1 1     |
| Sat.        | 6    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | 1 2        | 2 0     | 4 15      | 5 5     |
|             |      | 10 33      | 7 0     | 4 45      | 2 2     |
| Sun.        | 7    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | 2 33       | 3 7     | 4 13      | 7 7     |
|             |      | 11 2       | 6 7     | 4 18      | 1 6     |
| Mon.        | 8    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | No info.   | high    | no low    | water   |
|             |      | 11 40      | 6 4     | 4 43      | 1 8     |
| Tues.       | 9    | h. m.      | ft. in. | h. m.     | ft. in. |
|             |      | 0 30       | 6 0     | 4 46      | 1 8     |
|             |      | No info.   | high    | no low    | water   |
|             |      | 1 39       | 5 6     | 4 45      | 1 9     |

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.45 a.m.—The Eastern anti-cyclone has passed into the Pacific. The Western anti-cyclone is central over the Eastern Sea.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in latitude 11 deg. N. and 125 deg. E., moving W.N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 12.24, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

**Direction.** **Forecast.**  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood—E. winds, fresh to (moderate); fine.  
France Channel—... N.E. winds, strong to fresh.  
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamooka.) No. 2.  
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan.) No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

3rd May, A.M.







## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong ... PROPOSED SAILING ... Connecting with ... From Colombo

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong ... S.S. "JESERIC" ... About 5th June.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
MANAGING AGENTS

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For ... Steamers ... Sails ...  
LONDON ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... On 6th June  
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd June

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option  
Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

on to RINE & Co., CANZOV.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

MANAGING AGENTS

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR ... STEAMERS ... TO SAIL ...  
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ... "KAI FONG" ... On 4th May, 10 A.M.  
SWATOW and BANGKOK ... "CHACHOWFU" ... On 4th May, Noon.  
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 4th May, 4 P.M.  
SAIGON ... "NINGPO" ... On 5th May, Noon.  
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 7th May, 4 P.M.  
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 9th May, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJUI"  
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
S.S. "ANHEI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 4th May, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

STEAMERS ... Occupying 9 to 10 Days ... LEAVING ...  
"BAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 5th May, at 2 P.M.  
"HAITAN" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 9th May, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).  
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS

Hongkong, 4th April, 1916.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail   | Due at     | Due at  |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| to       | at             | Str. from COLOMBO | MARSEILLES | LONDON  |
| COLOMBO  | at             | at                | 1916       | 1916    |
| NAMUR    | May 5          | Through Steamer   | June 5     | June 18 |
| NANKIN   | May 19         | KARMALA           | June 19    | June 26 |
| NOVARA   | June 2         | MOREA             | July 2     | July 10 |
| NAGOYA   | June 16        | KHYBER            | July 16    | July 24 |
| MALTA    | June 30        | MEDINA            | July 31    | Aug. 7  |
| SOMALI   | July 14        | Through Steamer   | Aug. 14    | Aug. 21 |
| NANKIN   | July 28        | MALWA             | Aug. 28    | Sept. 4 |

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

NOVARA ... SATURDAY, 6th May.  
MALTA ... SATURDAY, 20th May.  
NAGOYA ... SATURDAY, 3rd June.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| STEAMERS | Leave Hongkong | Leave Suez | Due at     | Due at   |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|----------|
|          | about          | about      | MARSEILLES | LONDON   |
|          |                |            | if calling | about    |
| NYANZA   | July 5         | July 11    | Aug. 9     | Aug. 18  |
| NOVARA   | Aug. 16        | Aug. 21    | Sept. 20   | Sept. 29 |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to  
B. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION:

| DESTINATION                                                                                     | STEAMERS                        | Tons   | SAILING DATES                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE                 | HIRANO MARU<br>Capt. Fraser     | 16,000 | SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.      |
|                                                                                                 | KAGA MARU<br>Capt. Tada         | 18,300 | THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.   |
| VICTORIA, B.O. and SHANTUNG VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA | KAMAKURA MARU<br>Capt. T. Kanno | 12,400 | TUESDAY, 16th May, at 4 P.M.   |
|                                                                                                 | YOKOHAMA MARU<br>Capt. Shimizu  | 12,300 | WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at 4 P.M. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY, SHANGHAI, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE           | AKI MARU<br>Capt. Yoshikawa     | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.  |
|                                                                                                 | TANGO MARU<br>Capt. Soyeda      | 12,500 | TUESDAY, 13th June, at 4 P.M.  |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK                                                      | KIRIN MARU<br>Capt. Sasaki      | 8,000  | MONDAY, 8th May, at Noon.      |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO                                                       | OYRON MARU<br>Capt. Higo        | 10,000 | SATURDAY, 12th May, at Noon.   |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                                     | YETOROFU MARU<br>Capt. K. Ogura | 8,800  | SATURDAY, 13th May, at Noon.   |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                                     | TANGO MARU<br>Capt. Takano      | 12,500 | SATURDAY, 13th May, at 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, and KOBE                                                                              | KAMO MARU<br>Capt. Shimizu      | 16,000 | SATURDAY, 6th May, at 10 A.M.  |

Wireless Telegraphy.

## SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

|                                 |                          |         |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| To London 1st Single Yen 650    | To London 2nd Single     | 430.    |
| Return 975                      | Return                   | 660.    |
| To London, via New York         | Montreal                 | 267.50. |
| To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle | 1st Single               | 230.    |
| Return 245                      |                          |         |
| To Sydney, 1st Single 240.      | To Melbourne, 1st Single | 241.    |
| Return 272                      | Return 273.10.           |         |
| To Yokohama, 1st Return 1100.   | To Kobe, 1st Return      | 1125.   |
| 2nd 880.                        | 2nd                      | 885.    |

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong.

|             |                 |                            |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| TENYO MARU  | 98,000—21 knots | SAT., 6th May Noon.        |
| SEIYO MARU  | 14,000—14 knots | TUES., 16th May Noon.      |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000—15 knots | TUES., 16th May 10.3 A.M.  |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000—21 knots | WED., 31st May Noon.       |
| DAIREN MARU | 9,500—12 knots  | SATUR., 3rd June Noon.     |
| JINYO MARU  | 8,000—13 knots  | MON., 26th June Noon.      |
| PERSIA MARU | 9,000—14 knots  | TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M. |
| KWANTO MARU | 8,000—12 knots  | SATUR., 8th July Noon.     |
| KIYO MARU   | 17,500—14 knots | TUES., 11th July Noon.     |

1st Class to London £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

NEW YORK £60. ... SAN FRANCISCO £45. ...

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS  
MISSIONARIES, etc.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th May, at 3 P.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila and Moji.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,  
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"SHINKOKU MARU" ... TUESDAY, 9th May, at 7 A.M.

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,  
VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.  
"SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Tamsui and Keelung.  
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

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